

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## THE MAYOR'S APPOINTEES REJECTED AT HAVERHILL

BY THE REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN

Who Now Wish They Had It to Do Over Again—The Public Interests Betrayed by Old Party Politicians Our Cause Thrives.

The fires of old party intrigue and corruption, which for the past few weeks have been smoldering unseen by many, last Thursday evening burst into flame almost causing the political pot to reach the boiling point.

The palsied arm of the local Republican body, in a fit of desperation at our continued advance in the estimation of the people since last election, has struck a blow at the forces of good government and progress. The effect of the onslaught will be but the means of gathering together and solidifying around our standard the elements which stand for the just and impartial enforcement of our laws.

To say that the minds of the local politicians are filled with fear and apprehension, is to put it mildly; they have seen the infant Socialism grow and develop into a young giant of whose powers they stand in awe.

When they see the representatives of this movement at city hall, young workingmen all of them, men unskilled in the political trickery and deception with which the betrayers of the people have gained their victories of the past, withstand their efforts to push them down, brush away the obstacles that are placed before them, endearing themselves to the people, and advance holding aloft the banner of humanity, their little hearts shrivel up (if they have any); their hands tremble, and apparently they are on the verge of nervous prostration. This is about their condition at this writing. By the injection of, to them, invigorating fluid drawn from the cesspools of corruption which abound in this country, they may revive sufficiently to ply their vocation until the fall election.

Last Thursday evening both branches of the city council convened. For weeks past great interest has been manifest in this meeting for the reason that the appointments of city marshal, assistant marshal and eight police officers were to be acted upon at this time.

The marshal and assistant marshal are appointed as regular police officers for four years and then detailed from the force to fill those positions for that length of time. For a long time dissatisfaction has been manifest by the public with the management of this department and all classes of citizens were looking for a change, believing that it was necessary for the best interests of the community. We have had the matter under consideration for some time and also came to that conclusion. The list of eligibles was impartially considered and every possible phase of the situation carefully discussed, arriving at the conclusion that it would be for the welfare of the city and citizens to appoint a new marshal and assistant marshal, also two new men in place of two who could not be reappointed for good and sufficient reasons.

In this as on all other appointments and elections of city officials, we have had an eye single to the public good, not discriminating against any man on account of his political or religious views, but wholly considering his fitness for the position and how the interest of the people, as a whole, could best be served.

Our choice was a wise one and met with the endorsement of a large majority of the citizens.

We selected a man for the head of the department who has by his service of some 20 years on the police force, demonstrated his fitness for the position. His indiscriminate enforcement of the law and the impartiality with which he has treated both rich and poor, powerful and weak, have of course made enemies, but many more friends. The fact that his enemies are of those who are constantly trying to evade and infringe upon the law, and are influential and powerful factors with the class who have run the police department pretty much as they wished, are but facts which speak in his favor.

The appointees for the other positions were also men of unblemished character and whose fitness was also conceded. The meeting opened with a large number of citizens present, all expectant and anxious to see what would be done. Routine business was transacted and then came the appointments. Five of the appointments were confirmed. These were officers who are already on the force, but whose terms expire this year and were reappointed. The appointment of the present marshal as patrolman was laid on the table, the four Republicans not being sure, but that if they confirmed him as patrolman he would not be

eligible to serve as marshal. The two new appointments made by Mayor Chase were rejected, also that of marshal and assistant marshal by vote of 4 to 3, the four Republicans standing against any change whatever in the department. None of the men rejected are Socialists. The Republicans voted against men of their own political faith. Many of their own party have no hesitancy in saying that their unwise action will cause our vote to increase many hundreds.

The reasons which caused their action in this matter are of course best known to themselves. But we have a good idea of them and so have the people. Even their own paper, the Gazette, condemns their course and it is safe to say that if they had to do it again a different policy would be pursued.

It might be interesting for you to know that the Republican state machine had an agent here that day in the guise of a Boston newspaper reporter. An interview with Comrade Chase was published in a Boston paper, in which the mayor is quoted as saying many things he never uttered.

During the session which was a lively one our comrades Flanders, Bean and Bradley were engaged in several debates with the opposition, out of which they came with flying colors, much to the discomfort of their opponents. When the new appointments were made, the Republicans questioned Comrade Chase as to his reasons for the change. They did not expect he would answer, but much to their surprise he gave his reasons, coolly and forcibly rising to the level of the occasion and demonstrating again as he has many times before that he is more than a match for these foxes in the political menagerie.

While these events were transpiring in the board of aldermen our comrades in the common council were having a hot fight in their effort to uphold the cause of the people.

The order granting the street laborers a half holiday Saturdays without loss of pay, of which I spoke in my last letter, came up early in this meeting. Objections to this just measure were immediately raised by a large property holder (or as one of his colleagues stated at a meeting of the council last year, "A Big Voter") a councilman from Ward 1, who argued that as the property class paid the taxes, the nine councilmen who did not pay a cent of taxes should not vote away the money of the taxpayers.

This was an excellent opportunity for our comrades to get in some good work and Comrade Gillen rose to the occasion and enlightened the old gentleman in creditable style.

He showed to him the fallacy of his position; in the course of his remarks he said: "Labor is the sole wealth creating power and the wealth which you and your class hold and on which you claim to pay taxes but represents the amount you have exploited from my class. It is the laborer in your employ who creates the wealth, but you through the unjust system which you seek to maintain and perpetuate upon him gives you the power to retain a portion of what he creates." The order was lost on a tie vote, our men of course standing for it.

A hot debate followed on the attempt of the opposition to return to the contract system on public works. In this they were successful to the extent of getting an order through the city council ordering the erection of a school house by contract. The mayor yet has to sign it before it goes into effect and this will hardly be done. More about this part later.

In this controversy Comrade Hills-grove, who is a member of the public property committee, made a telling speech. Our comrade spoke in part as follows: "I am unalterably opposed to the contract system, it has a damaging effect on my class, and anything which is of that nature you can depend on my opposing it first, last and all the time. I know the motive which is behind this move on your part. By the city doing its own work wages have been increased and the carpenters have reorganized their union. You fear the inroads which this will make into the pocket books of your friends, the contractors. I know it is they who are impelling you in this direction."

Comrade Bellefeuille also entered an earnest protest. The order passed, but will not get much farther.

Comrade Chase has been looking into the project of establishing a municipal bath house. It seems that it may be possible to secure a good location for this much desired necessity for the health and enjoyment of the people.

We are getting along finely, but are rather impatient and eager for the arrival of the fall campaign when we hope to wipe out the remaining odor of corruption which can plainly be scented in city hall after a meeting such as we had last week.

C. A. Fraser,  
Haverhill, Mass., July 9, 1899.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR THE HERALD?

## WHAT IS THERE IN THE MONEY QUESTION

### INTERESTING DISCUSSION BEGUN

Comrade Bonsall Sets Forth What He Claims is the True Science and Function of Money in Reply to Comrade Ladoff.

In asking the privilege of replying to the series of articles by Comrade Ladoff on the money question, recently published in the Herald, my purpose is not so much to take issue with him concerning the silver problem in itself as it is to show wherein he is wrong fundamentally as to the true nature and functions of money.

Nevertheless, I hope to find room, in the limit of space and articles allotted to me, to show the error of his arguments and assumptions concerning the free and unlimited coinage of silver—16 to 1, as well.

In the first place, it is absolutely necessary that we have a clear understanding of what that wondrous instrument of association called money really is.

Mr. Ladoff has not fully analyzed its real nature and functions; else he would not have fallen into the contradictions and erroneous statements which appear in his several articles.

Let me analyze some of them: He uses the meaningless term "intrinsic value." There is no such thing in existence. It would be as proper to use the term "intrinsic distance."

"Value" is relative, and not intrinsic. Gold possesses the intrinsic quality of malleability, and if all the people of the world should die to-morrow, that quality would still remain; but nothing would possess value, because value is absolutely and entirely dependent upon human existence, necessities and desires.

In the same improper way he uses the term "measure of value," as applied to gold.

There is no such thing. No commodity can measure the value of any one thing, much less the value of things in general, for the simple reason that value, as before stated, is dependent on human needs, and no other factor can create or "measure" it.

Again, Mr. Ladoff declares: "Not the stamp of the government, but the price of the material out of which the money is made decides the real value of money."

Of course by this he means—the quantity of commodities that the money will buy; for no other meaning could be attached to the proposition.

Now, look: In another place he declares this:

"If the quantity of money is doubled the prices will double. That is a law of political economy."

Here is a blank contradiction. No two propositions could be more conflicting or contradictory. Which is correct? If his first declaration that the commodity value determines the monetary value, then the amount of any given article which one gold dollar would buy, would be exactly the same whether one thousand of them, or ten billions of them were in circulation; all other things being equal.

The proposition is the very incarnation of absurdity.

His other proposition, to wit: that the quantity of money in circulation regulates prices, is perfectly true, and when you come to analyze this law carefully, you will find that it demolishes nearly all the other assumptions and arguments found in Comrade L.'s articles.

It proves that money is not a creation of nature, but of law. As Aristotle puts it: "Money exists, not by nature, but by law." The piece of gold is no more the "dollar" than the iron weight is the "pound," than the stick of wood is the "yard," than the basket is the "bushel." Substance and function are separate and distinct.

Money is a function; and if we try to relate the substance upon which it is stamped, fundamentally, with the function, we invariably get muddled.

The clearest writer I know of on money, in a little pamphlet entitled "The Philosophy of Money, Price and Value," says:

"Every nation enacts laws compelling its citizens to tender certain things—variously called 'dollars,' 'pounds,' 'francs,' etc., as the only legal means of payment of debts and taxes. This is the vital point of the whole money question. These 'things,' loosely spoken of as 'money,' are really only monetized paper or metal coins, representing the national monetary denominations."

Money then is purely representative in its character, and if procured honestly and legitimately, is simply a certificate of useful service or value parted with.

There is a great host of unquestioned authorities to substantiate this proposi-

tion. I will quote one more. Judge Joel Tiffany, in his great work entitled "Government and Constitutional Law," page 225:

"The authority of the nation to supply itself with the amount of money necessary for any emergency, is not confined to the use of any particular metal, or to any metal at all. The quality of money is neither gold nor silver, nor any precious metal. It is simply the sovereign authority of the nation so impressed upon any substance as by its presence to represent such authority in determining at what price or value it shall be received in discharge of legal obligations."

Is it necessary to argue or quote farther in order to fully substantiate this vital, fundamental principle?

Assuming that it is absolutely unsatisfactory, I will proceed in my next paper to deduce some economic principles from it, and to also show that, while the present system, in so far as it ties us to the single gold standard, is quite unsatisfactory and uneconomic, and must necessarily be repudiated by all true Socialists, it is not necessarily, fundamentally and unavoidably the system that we must have under our present government.

Congress could demonetize both gold and silver absolutely, consigning those two metals to the realm of use in consumption and commerce, exactly the same as iron, copper and lead, temporarily suspending all taxation, and paying all of the expenses of the government in a new issue of full legal tender paper money, say for 5 years, and still retain the present competitive and wage systems, and the result would be of immense value and benefit to all the industrial people.

In concluding number one, let me add that I am in favor of such demonetization; but if gold is to be retained, then the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at the old ratio of 16 to 1, would be far better for the whole people than the free and unlimited coinage of gold alone.

No man can be a full-grown scientific Socialist without understanding the true science of money.

Charles Bonsall,  
Salem, Ohio.

### Hours of Work Under Socialism

Many attempts have been made to calculate the number of hours during which it would be necessary for each member of the community to work, under a socialist organization of industry, in order to produce the comforts of life for all.

Taking into consideration the development of machinery and the enormous concentration of industry under socialism, with the consequent saving of waste, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that a four-hour working day would amply supply the needs of the whole community. Speaking on this subject, Prof. Th. Hertzka, of Vienna, Austria, says:

"I have calculated how much labor and time are necessary, with the aid of the present mechanical appliances, to produce what is required to support in ease and comfort the 22,000,000 inhabitants of Austria, viz.: food, clothes and shelter, consisting of a five-room house to the family, and including fuel, medicine, furniture and utensils. I find that it would require 26,000,000 acres of arable land and 8,000,000 acres in pasture, or about 1 1/2 acres per capita, and 615,000 workmen, working 11 hours per day, 300 days in the year.

"These 615,000 are but 12.3 per cent of the population able to work, excluding the women, children below 16 years of age and men above 50 years. If, instead of these 615,000 men, the whole 5,000,000 men able to work were engaged, they would need to work but 37 days in the year; or if they were to work 300 days of the year, they would need to work only 1 hour and 22 1/2 minutes per day.

"Again, if all the luxuries of life were included, it would require 1,000,000 workmen, or 20 per cent of the population able to work, 2 hours and 12 minutes per day, 300 days in the year. With this working power the 22,000,000 Austrians would be supplied with all their needs could possibly desire. But if, again, the whole 5,000,000 men were employed 2 hours and 12 minutes per day, they would need to work 2 months of the year only. Behold what time could be spared for study and pleasures, while the care of life, in so far as wealth is concerned, would be obliterated altogether."

The Chicago Record says that if a railroad trust is to be formed, and present indications clearly point that way, it ought to be subject to "the control of a public body having power commensurate with its supposed duties and responsibilities." Since the smaller trusts have had the power to control public bodies, there is little encouragement to believe that a railroad trust would be less potent. Real power resides in the trusts and all attempts of public bodies to control them have failed.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION UNDER DISCUSSION

### A FETISH VS. MEANS TO AN END

One Writer Who Hopes the Social Democratic Party Will Leave the Candles on this Altar to Bourgeois Hands—  
A Word About Land.

As a well-wisher of the Social Democratic party, with high hopes for its future, was delighted to see Comrade Heath's letter on the Referendum. The referendum may be a good thing. Most Socialists think it is. So be it. Don't let us make this a rock upon which our vessel shall wreck and split. But let us remember that the referendum is a means, not an end. Middle-class or bourgeois reformers, who shrink from bold, outspoken, class-conscious Socialism, who are not yet ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with the toiling, sweating, proletarians, will give it sufficient prominence. As Socialists we should be willing to use it as a means; we should be unwilling to worship it as an end.

Let us do justice to the Fabians. They have done a splendid educational work, which will bring forth fruit to be gathered by International Social Democracy. Last winter I had a conversation with Mr. J. R. McDonald, of London, of the Fabian society and of the Executive Committee of the Independent Labor party, on this subject. He informed me that he personally was opposed to the referendum, but that his opposition to it made him a heretic among English Socialists. Americans should abolish the United States supreme court and the United States senate and make the house of representatives omnipotent. We should elect its members for short terms, say one year, have them take their seats soon after election when they are fresh from the people and hold them strictly accountable to the people.

I fully agree with Mr. McDonald in all these views. I cannot see that opposition to the referendum, coupled with a desire for radical reform in our system of representative government, is undemocratic or that it implies distrust of the people.

Our duty as Socialists is to educate the people to want the right things. When they want the right things badly enough they will find out a way to get them with or without the referendum, and God help the politician who shall stand in their way!

The future belongs to the Proletarians. This means a heavy weight of responsibility. To meet this responsibility wisely and well the people need and have a right to the very best possible leadership.

In spite of all this, most Socialists want the referendum. It may be of much use to us in the transition period. Therefore I bow my judgment to that of the majority of Socialists and am willing to support a platform including a direct legislation plank, but I refuse to make a fetish of it, and I hope the S. D. P. will also leave the care of the candles on this altar to bourgeois hands.

Now a word as to the farmers' platform. In its present shape let it go by the board. The S. D. P. is better off without it. Nevertheless the farmers should be told that land will be the last thing to be Socialized. Society will take over into its possession the means of production and distribution as fast as they shall be sufficiently concentrated, when the divorce of Capital and Labor is complete. The land of the small farmer will be the last tool or instrument of production to reach this stage in economic evolution. Until that stage is reached the collective ownership of land. Capitalist production with all its nurseries spring, as Marx has shown, from the divorce of capital and labor. On the small farm this divorce has not as yet taken place, and we must wait for the inevitable evolution before we can bring in the revolution.

Failure to see this is the error of the single taxers. We must avoid this and explain our true position to the farmers.

This is the position of Guesde, Lafargue, Deville, Morel and the other leading French Marxians, as I could show by many quotations, but I will not take the space.

A plank making this clear would be wise and scientific, but if I may take the liberty, let me advise the greatest caution and circumspection before the adoption of demands for specific reforms in the interest of any class save the proletariat.

Robt. Rives La Monte.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

Comrade Winchovsky contributes to this number of The Herald another of his admirable short stories in the series headed "International Sketches."

Our Haverhill correspondent tells an interesting story of recent proceedings in the city council. The Republicans of Haverhill, backed by the state machine of their party, seem incapable of doing anything that does not result in raising the Socialists higher and higher in public estimation.

The strike of the street railway men at Brooklyn, according to special telegrams from New York, was started and aided by men in the interest of Wall street for speculative purposes. If the truth could be known, the same class were no doubt responsible for the riot with which the strike was inaugurated.

The Chicago newspapers admit that bail no longer holds the man indicted for jury bribing. The reason seems to be that fixing juries is done chiefly in the interest of corporations like the Illinois Central Railway Company, which is just now interesting itself in keeping detectives off the trail of the notorious Dan Coughlin.

One feature of the Brooklyn strike contains a lesson for those reformers who would somehow get the government to grant the use of sufficient land and tools of production to put the unemployed to work. On the first day of the strike most of the cars in Brooklyn were running with new men, drawn from capitalism's reserve army of the unemployed.

The Socialists of France are opposed to the policy of the cabinet to hush up the scandal back of the Dreyfus case, in the event of his acquittal, and will insist on the most searching investigation of all the circumstances connected with the conspiracy. No party in France is in so good a position to do this as the Socialists, who have been constantly on the side of truth and justice.

"Socialism is Europe's Fear," says daily newspaper, and it goes on to show that in four great European states, Socialism has forced itself to the center of the stage. But this is only a beginning, and if there is any reason to fear Socialism, then the fear will become greater, for it will force itself to the center of the stage in every country on earth. Hurrah for International Socialism!

The statement printed by capitalistic newspapers that the "Demands for Farmers" were dropped by the National Executive Board of the S. D. P. without reference to the membership is a pure fabrication. The truth is that the action of the conference of July 6, which was unanimous, is now before all the branches for a referendary vote. The referendum is in full force and effect in the Social Democratic party.

A rich political debaucher of Cadiz, Ohio, who is a candidate for the republican nomination for congress, is out with a proposition that the nomination be put up for sale to the highest bidders and starts the bids with an offer of \$10,000. If the nomination is knocked down to him he agrees to donate his salary to the purpose of sending four students to a capitalistic university to be "educated." It's a great scheme! Sell the public offices at auction and fill such institutions as the Chicago university—"mother of democracy!"—with the sons of the "highest bidders."

Simultaneously with the discussion on direct legislation in the columns of this paper, the referendum, a governing principle of the Social Democratic party, is in practical operation on a number of questions of importance to the organization. The Social Democratic party is thoroughly committed to the administration of its affairs democratically and there is no question of the wisdom of the principle of direct legislation within the organization. To act intelligently under the referendum people must know what they want; Socialists know what they want and why they want it. Educate the people to want the right thing, Socialism, and the adoption of a democratic method of expressing their will follows as a matter of course.

A captain in the United States army, Oberlin M. Carter, beat the government out of \$1,500,000. A court martial sentenced Carter to five years' imprisonment. He is not serving his term and so far the robbery stands approved.

A private soldier in the Fourth Volunteer Infantry got drunk at Fredericksburg, Va., and had a fight with a civilian. A court martial sentenced him to five years' imprisonment and he is serving his term, the sentence having been approved.

Last Sunday six thousand Belgium Socialists at Brussels joined in a procession to the cemetery, where they inaugurated a statue to M. Jean Volders, the great Belgian promoter of Socialism, who died two years ago. It was feared that there would be trouble, but that none occurred is another indication of the strength of Socialism in Belgium.

The union coopers employed by the Pabst Brewing Company at Milwaukee have decided that the entire use of machinery for turning out kegs and barrels must be abandoned. A policy of that kind universally carried out would paralyze the inventive faculty of man, perpetuate the menial service of wage slavery and in every way impede progress. Instead of opposing machinery vote to depose the private owner and make it social property.

The contention of James B. Grant, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, before the industrial commission, that the trade union is a trust and sprang from the same cause as other trusts does not comport with the facts. The trade union in varying forms is nearly as old as civilization itself, but the trust is a trade machine of modern origin and growth. The trade union is a combination of producers to live; the trust is an agreement among parasites to plunder. The good in the trust is the lesson it teaches the producers in pointing out the way for economic emancipation.

## ETHICAL AND ECONOMIC NOTES

"Prosperity is in the saddle"—but the producer is under the hoof.

A thousand dead men's precedents operate to keep millions of living men in bondage.

Socialism will bring peace through greater equality of enjoyment in the results of social exertion.

None but a thoroughly unjust man would deny the right of a man who can build houses to have a house to live in.

The machinery of production is a social growth and inheritance; yet it is used to enslave those who should share in its benefits.

If all men would quit applauding what their private judgment condemns, Socialism would be found to be the dominant thought in their lives.

Because most people are alive to the presumed sacredness of established rights and dead to the cruelty of present wrongs, industry is tyranny and justice is mockery.

It is the pressure of want or economic need, a plain bread and butter question, that forces men to become wage-slaves; there is no voluntary service about it; it is nothing but coercion.

You can't find a law on the statute books that unjustly favors the producer of wealth, but will have no difficulty finding plenty that unjustly favor the class which appropriates wealth.

The first thought of a capitalist government is for the capitalist class; if any thought is given to the producing class it is how that class may be kept contented with a continuance of capitalist exploitation.

A chance to live is what all men want; the social evolution will compel all to see that the chance for one depends upon the chance for every other one; for we are members one of another, and an injury to one is the concern of all.

Industry and society must and will be readjusted for the benefit primarily of the producing class, and incidentally for the benefit of all, no matter what becomes of the assumptions of political economists and the press beneficiaries of capitalism.

The only salvation for workingmen who have to compete with machines or go hungry because of machines is to use their political power to make the machines social property; it is the way of salvation for society and civilization; no other way hath any man found.

The advocates of any scheme to put the unemployed to work on government land, leaving the civilization which they have helped by their labor to create to be exploited by those in possession, simply propose that the workers who have created wealth and built civilization shall abandon it all to robbers and go off on the bare land to repeat the process.

## THE REFERENDUM

The propositions now before the branches for a referendary vote, upon which members will vote "yes" or "no," are as follows:

(1) That the present constitution be continued and remain operative until the next national convention.

(2) That the "Demands for Farmers" be eliminated from the platform.

(3) That the next national convention be held at Indianapolis, Ind.

(4) That the time for holding the convention be the first Tuesday in March, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

(5) That the following be the basis of representation: Each branch in good standing and organized at least 45 days prior to holding of the convention shall be entitled to one delegate; provided that branches having more than 50 members shall be entitled to an additional representative for each additional 50 members or major portion thereof, and provided further, that no delegate shall represent more than one branch, that of which he is a member.

## FREE DISCUSSION

The Herald recently published a series of articles on free coinage of silver and the money question by Mr. Isador Ladoff, of Milwaukee. With the writer's general conclusions Socialists no doubt agree, though concerning some few specific statements there may be an honest difference of opinion. Mr. Chas. Bonsall, of Salem, Ohio, takes issue with Mr. Ladoff and regards his argument and position wholly erroneous. In accordance with The Herald's policy—a policy which we believe can but result in winnowing chaff from the wheat, establishing truth and strengthening the cause of Socialism, Mr. Bonsall will present his views in four short articles, the first of which appears in this number. Mr. Ladoff will reply to the articles as they appear.

While referring to this subject of free discussion, it may as well be said that these columns are open for the discussion of principles and of matters pertaining to the welfare of the Social Democratic party. It is expected that contributors will confine themselves to the reasonable limitations suggested.

The Herald is making no fight on individuals; it will permit none to be made in its columns, and the writer who cannot participate in a free discussion without abusive personalities may send his literary wares elsewhere.

## PINGREEISM PUNCTURED

The fall of the great pretender Pingree has its moral. It is this: That the Socialist who puts his faith in false idols finds himself undone sooner or later. That many in the American Socialist movement have looked on Pingree as a Moses of deliverance, everybody knows. No amount of argument could convince them that their faith was misplaced or that they were building upon the sands. Now they know by bitter experience.

"How hath the mighty fallen!" Pingree, the great friend of the downtrodden and the supposed enemy of capitalism, turns out to be a mere politician after all; a politician cute enough to sense the feelings of the crowd better than some others, and therefore better able to fool the crowd. The claim that Pingree tho' false did good work for the people and the lower classes is the sheerest gibberish. Leading the people in a sham battle against capitalism only to turn them over to capitalism disguised as Algerism is no step forward. On the contrary, it is a blow to democracy, and both distracting and discouraging.

This Pingree incident ought to carry its lesson. No man in public life who is really fighting for the interests of the reactionary middle class, who is waging a useless fight against the inevitable development of society, even if he does pretend to make that fight in the name of the dispossessed classes—the proletariat—is worthy of a moment's trust. The very fact that he wages a middle class fight under the cloak of the interests of the wage-working class, stamps him a knave, and unworthy of the confidence of honest men.

## BETWEEN YOU AND ME

You believe that the progress of humanity from the past to the present has been one of change?

Certainly.

That is, of change from one system to another?

Yes. As, for example, from the slavery of ancient times to feudalism and from feudalism to capitalism?

Precisely.

Then you recognize the fact of industrial and social evolution in the past?

I do.

Well, do you think that capitalism is the final stage of evolution?

No; I know it to be a hateful and altogether unjust system that must be destroyed. I believe that "forces are at work, which, if not met by some national social program, by some concrete ideal, will precipitate a crisis that will overthrow government by the people."

But you recognized and conceded the fact of social evolution, did you not?

Well—yes.

What, then, do you think will be the next step in that evolution?

O—well—Socialism I suppose.

And Socialism will be the evolutionary successor to the capitalist system of production, will it not?

I believe it will.

Then, believing in social evolution and the necessary displacement of the present system by Socialism, that Socialism is "the next step," why do you not co-operate with the evolutionary tendency on a "national social program" for a "concrete ideal" in order to secure government by the people instead of its overthrow? In other words, if Socialism is "the next step" and inevitable as a result of evolutionary forces, why do you hold aloof from the concrete movement for Socialism and encourage the forces of revolution?

There was no reply.

His majesty, Bill, emperor of Germany, announces his unshaken determination to continue, in spite of all resistance, in the way he considers right, and the Social Democrats are accepting every utterance of his as excellent agitation material for Socialism. The Vorwaerts says: "The emperor has not been convinced by the sentiments of the people and is following aims to which the people are passionately opposed and which even the ministry unwillingly endorse."

## COTTON YARN

Whrr go the wheels,  
Whrring all the day;  
They never stop for meal,  
They never ask for pay;  
They never want to play,  
Alack for the "Better Day";  
We, their makers and slaves,  
Small comfort to win,  
Go whrring all the day;  
Methinks they're devillish din;  
And our hearts are very sore,  
Our bodies feel the'dint,  
Flesh and blood's no more  
Than cheap cotton-print.

Whrr go the wheels,  
Whrring all the day;  
They never stop for meal,  
But spin, spin, spin away;  
And this is what they say:  
"Who sings for a better day?  
We, the poor, the brood,  
Or Master, the King,  
Blood, muscle and bone  
For tribute we bring;  
One system is rotten,  
Another's out of ken;  
The world wants cotton,  
And who wants men?"

—S. W. S.

## MERLIN'S MIXTURE

### A Vacation Vagary

Taking your vacation?

This week's Herald will reach you when you are lying in a red hammock, on a green lawn, under a blue sky.

The soft zephyr will stir the leaves to melody, and lull you into forgetfulness of the year's work and worry.

Or else you will be at the seaside, with the murmuring waves rolling in at your feet, and the clinking pebbles rustling applause to the song of the sea.

Or perhaps you will be starting out for a mountain climb in Vermont, breathing the exhilarating air, feeling the glorious sense of conquest, reaching new and higher altitudes, catching tree-framed glimpses of wonderful pictures of wood, and hill, and valley, and sky.

No?

You don't mean to say that after spending nine months of the year, in adding to the wealth of the world, you are not going to take the rest and recreation you so much deserve?

After plowing through the snow in the dark dawn of winter mornings; after facing the bleak winds of March on your way to the shop, or in pursuance of your outdoor toil; after spending so much energy on your day's work that you have had barely enough strength left to crawl home at night; after all this, you are to have no rest?

You are going to keep right on climbing the treadmill of industry, turning the wheels of business, tugging at the traces of trade, all through this hot summer, when the sun will blister, and the air stifle, and the dust blind, without taking a vacation?

Why not?

It cannot be because you are so fascinated with the sport of nailing boards, or sewing cloth, or stitching shoes, or hammering iron, or digging dirt that you are not able to tear yourself away from its allurements, and have to listen to the monotonous sounds of wood or wave, instead.

It cannot be because you are of the belief that the world is just a big factory, filled with whirling wheels, and moving machines, and clanking cranks, and that you were created as a mere human appendage to keep the rest of the machinery constantly going.

It cannot be because you do not know of the myriad beautiful spots in nature, of the woodland paths, the seaside beaches, the high mountain nooks, the valley ferneries, the inland lakes, like mirrors framed in green.

You could go.

There is really no need of your working in the summer unless you want to.

It has been shown, time and again, that modern machinery has reached a point of perfection where the human force of the world plus the mechanical force of the world can supply the needs of the world in less than six months.

There are plenty of men who are able and willing to take your places for sev-

eral months while you go away to recuperate, and get ready for the winter's work.

Some 3,000,000 men are taking a perpetual vacation, and no doubt some of them could be induced to take your place for a consideration, if you would let them off in the fall.

You are making money enough, too, if statistics are right, for even capitalistic calculators estimate that you produce several thousand dollars' worth of value in a year.

After living on pork and beans for nine months, you have surely enough saved to have a holiday.

Others have gone.

Every steamship that leaves an American wharf is full of tourists who are bound for Europe, and all summer long they will be loitering around England's vine-grown abbeys, or climbing Switzerland's snow-crowned mountains, or dreamily admiring Italy's matchless skies.

Every corporation president has gone with his carriages and servants to his magnificent seaside villa, where he can meditate upon the fatherly goodness of his God, and the innate cussedness of his striking employees.

Every note-shaver, every stockholder, every profit-monger, every commercial parasite, will flee the city and try to catch suckers with fins on, instead of legs.

The human parasite, however, unlike his smaller brethren, of the flea, leech, and bed-bug species, has the power to move his carcass without disengaging his hold on his victim.

This is why.

I'll tell you why you have no vacation this summer, except that sort that relieves from work, and not from worry.

It is because you are so contemptibly cowardly as a class, that while you have been making money you have

## AMONG THE BRANCHES

## BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for 25¢ per month.

## COLORADO.

Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at Woodman's Hall, 1715 California street, Denver, Colo., 8 p.m. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ada Mercer, Secretary, 1739 Washington street.

## CONNECTICUT.

Branch 3 (Conn.) meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month, at 251 Cedar street, at 8 p.m. Secretary, Cornelius Mahoney, 165 Frank street.

## ILLINOIS.

Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 204 West Washington street.

## Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2d Sunday evenings at Nagl's Hall, 525 Blue Island ave. Secretary, Fred Jonas, 667 Foster ave.

Branch 3, Chicago, Ill., meets 1st and 3d Sunday afternoon of each month at Bohemian American School Lad Karel, Cor. 19th and Leavitt st., Secretary, Frank Ort, 806 W. 18th st.

Branch No. 5 Illinois meets 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at Frank Lang's, 117 W. 18th street, corner Jefferson street. Secretary, Paul Hlopka, 324 Rubin street.

Branch 6, Chicago, Ill., German, meets 1st and 3d Monday at 8 p.m. at 535 Blue Island ave.

## INDIANA.

Branch No. 6 Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis.

## MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at 8 p.m. at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Public invited.

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 511 W. German St. Sec'y, Frank S. Mareck, 1408 N. Gay St.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springfield Turners Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 30 James street.

Branch 5, Lynn, Mass., permanent headquarters 32 Summer St., near Market St., business meetings every Monday night at 7:30 p.m. Open house. Public invited. E. W. Timson, 23 Albany St. Fin. Sec'y-Treas.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month for business. In Cutler's Hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 322 W. Elm street.

Branch 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 29 Chelsea St. A. L. Steeves, 116 Marlboro st. Sec'y.

Branch No. 9, Massachusetts—Brockton—meets first and third Tuesday each month for business, in Cutler's hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, 322 W. Elm street.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Marlboro Hall, 125 Marlboro st. Contributions and money intended for the Massachusetts State Committee should be sent to the Secretary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood st., Roxbury.

## MISSOURI.

St. Louis Headquarters—Room 7, 22 No. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches inquire at the above address.

St. Louis Central Branch, composed of all members in the city, meets every 3rd Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p.m., at Ascheneeldeel Hall, 64 Marshall St. Lecture and general discussion at every meeting. Public invited.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at 120 Union ave., Kansas City, G. J. Scott, 130 W. 9th street, Sec'y.

## NEW YORK.

Branch 10 (4 Ass't Dist., N. Y.), meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 107 Henry St. John's Park, 1st & E. Broadway, Org. East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 112 Clinton st. Secretary, A. Guyer, 163 Suffolk st.

Branch 3, New York (21st Assembly District) meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 331 E. 5th st. L. Funcke, 239 E. 58th st., Sec'y.

Branch No. 10 (4th Ass't Dist., N. Y.), meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at the Club Rooms of the "Voice of Labor" at 107 Henry street. Nicholas Rosenauer, Secretary, 331 Madison street.

Branch 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 251 Rutledge street, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 125 Rutledge. All persons interested in socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butscher, 251 Rutledge St. Secretary.

Branch No. 20, New York (23rd Assembly District) meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Peterlin's Hall, 1551 Second avenue, New York City. Secretary, R. Hippie, 228 E. 9th street.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 107 Forsyth street, in the Social Democratic League rooms. Alex. Kahn, 118 Broome St., secretary.

## OHIO.

Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohlson's Hall, 65 York street, second and fourth Sundays, at 3 p.m. Lectures, discussions, business meeting, first and third Fridays at 8 p.m.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch 1, Erie, Pa., meets every Sunday afternoon at K. M. Hall, 716 State street. Chairman, Chas. Heydrick; secretary, Geo. B. Laird, 22 W. 5th street.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m., Funk Hall, South 24th and Josephine sts. President, W. B. Addison; Sec'y, J. H. Lewis, 2216 Jeffer.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania meets every Friday at 614 South Third street, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gersten, Sec'y.

## WISCONSIN.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 555 Jefferson st. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairman; Eugene H. Rooney, secretary.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concord ave.

Branch No. 3, Milwaukee, Wisc., meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Hergard's Hall on Pennsylvania Avenue. R. Schoen, 816 street, secretary-treasurer.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday each month at Mueller's Hall, corner 21st and 10th street, 10th floor. Secretary, Fred Brockhausen, 781 Windlake Avenue.

Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterlein's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, John Koepfer, secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp at No. 615 East Water street. Eugene H. Rooney, Sec'y; John Doerfler, Treasurer.

## Branch Notes

The branch at Lynn, Mass., is engaged in vigorous work in its local field.

Comrade J. W. Brown, of Hartford, Conn., lectured at Rockville in that state on the 13th inst.

Terre Haute comrades have inaugurated street meetings as the most effective way of reaching the people.

The new German branch at Cincinnati is full of life and vigor and admitting new members at every meeting.

Branch 31, Chelsea, Mass., is setting a fine example to all other branches. Organized May 12, it has nearly tripled its membership and is a center of growing influence.

Branch 7, Chicago, one of the newest, is forging rapidly to the front, owing to the active and intelligent work of a few members. Its membership increases every week and the cause of Socialism is the chief topic of every day conversation among a host of people in the Seventh section of the city.

Every passing week now finds the movement at St. Louis getting into better shape and the comrades correspondingly hopeful and resolute. September 9 has been fixed upon for the date of Comrade Debs' lecture there, and great preparations, in which all the labor organizations are co-operating, are being made for the occasion.

During the summer and fall months, when weather permits, there will be outdoor meetings under the auspices of Branch 4, Chicago, every Tuesday evening at Western and Grand avenues and every Wednesday evening at Madison and Ann streets. Among the speakers will be Comrade Frederick G. Strickland, of the People's church.

All signs point to a strong and healthy growth of the Social Democratic party in Greater New York. The branches, which are increasing in number, are aggressive and harmonious. A good organizer has been secured in Comrade Finger and the conditions all round are favorable to the rapid extension of our lines.

Through misinformation sent to us from New York, The Herald was made to say last week that Comrade F. G. R. Gordon was wanted for organizer in New York. We hasten to correct the wrong impression this statement may leave with any comrade and to say that in Comrade Finger New York has an organizer who is reaching out and doing excellent work; even in the hot months of summer, when to do aggressive work, as he is doing, is exceptional.

## The Financial Statement

The conference of July 6 instructed the executive board to examine the accounts of the National Secretary-Treasurer. As soon as the work is finished a printed statement will be sent to all the branches.

## New Branches

The news from the Pacific Coast which we publish this week will be received by comrades everywhere as a sign and token of the strengthening of International Socialism in America. In addition to the significant letter from Comrade Andre, of San Francisco, we have information from Comrade A. C. Peterson, also of that city, of the institution of a strong branch composed of former members of another organization. The Herald sends greetings to all comrades on the Pacific Coast and congratulations to Socialists everywhere that the S. D. P. has compassed within its branches in a single year territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to Texas.

## Vote on the "Demands"

For several months there has been carried on in the columns of The Herald a discussion of that portion of the platform known as the "Demands for Farmers," the object being to give opportunity for the freest exchange of views on the retention or elimination of said "demands" prior to final action through the referendum by members of the organization. The "demands" are now before the membership with the recommendation from the conference of July 6 that they be dropped. It is needless to say that the members expected some definite action by the conference on this question, but the issue is not determined until a vote has been taken in the branch organizations. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in ascertaining the will of the members and that the matter will be taken up in branch meetings and the result reported to the National Secretary not later than August 1.

## Greater New York

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York held a meeting on July 6th. Most of the branches represented reported through their delegates that they are willing to take up the fight for political supremacy the coming fall.

All details with our organizer have been arranged and an organizing campaign will be started at once. There are many Socialists in this city who have been prevented from working for the movement (you are surprised, but don't forget it's in New York), and so kept disorganized; we intend to bring them together, organize them, and put them in a working order.

All those wishing to organize a branch of the S. D. P. in any part of New York state will receive assistance from our organizer, Comrade G. Finger, care I. Phillips, 315 E. 59th street, New York City.

Alexander Kahn, Temp. Sec'y.

Are you a Socialist? What are you doing for Socialism? Every Socialist should be up and doing night and day, doing something to advance the cause. What are you doing? Are you bearing your share of the burden? Your share is to let at least one new subscriber to THE HERALD every week.

Branch 31, Chelsea, Mass., is setting a fine example to all other branches. Organized May 12, it has nearly tripled its membership and is a center of growing influence.

## OUR BANNER RAISED ON PACIFIC COAST

San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1899.

Mr. Theodore Debs,  
Dear Comrade: Fraternal greetings from San Francisco. We have organized a branch of the Social Democratic Party and hope to prove ourselves worthy of brotherhood in the great international proletarian movement, which is spreading so rapidly today.

Recent developments in methods and tactics, with which you are doubtless well acquainted, forced us reluctantly to sever our connection with the Socialist Labor Party. We leave it with regret, but without bitterness; regret that the party we have fought for so long is committed to its present suicidal policy, sadness because its economists are being driven out by its doctrinaires.

We join the Social Democratic Party with enthusiasm, because that party represents International Socialism today and its tactics and methods do not antagonize workingmen but concur with them.

"Artur members are not onkoewo. Comrade Emil Lieb, late editor of the Tageblatt, Independent Socialist daily; three well known Socialist speakers and two Socialist delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, are a guarantee of good work in the future.

Sincerely and Fraternally,

Arthur R. Andre, Orgaizer.

## PROPAGANDA FUND.

Appeal to Reason.....	\$1.00
Edward Winslow.....	.50
Ed. Anderson.....	.10
M. Engel.....	.25
S. Borsig.....	.25
M. Alexander.....	.10
Shapiro.....	.25
Aronchik.....	.25
S. Coufman.....	.25
P. Gruber.....	.25
S. Gruber.....	.25
A. Bernard.....	.25
B. B. Goldberg.....	.25
Holdredge.....	.25
Axledor.....	.25
Joe Doerfler.....	.25
M. Josephsohn.....	.25
P. Ayer.....	.25
J. Conroy.....	.25
S. E. Cohen.....	.25
W. C. Green.....	.25
Angus McDonald.....	.25
Joseph Shallit, N. Y.....	.25
Leo Shultz, N. Y.....	.25
Goldberg.....	.25
Gillis.....	.25
Mark.....	.25
Mogulesko.....	.25
Solinsky.....	.25
Sooman.....	.25
Ostrue.....	.25
Bichowsky.....	.25
J. M.....	.25
Cooper.....	.25
Chubensky.....	.25

Collected by "Touchstone"

A. S.....	1.00
A. Schoenberg.....	.25
R. Mark.....	.25
Cash.....	.25
Emelinis.....	.25
Total.....	\$17.31

## Massachusetts State Ticket

For Governor, WINFIELD P. PORTER, Newburyport.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ISAAC W. SKINNER, Brockton.

For Secretary of State, CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Haverhill.

For Treasurer, C. W. WHITE, Winchester.

For Attorney-General, ADDISON W. BARR, Worcester.

For Auditor, ANGUS McDONALD, Boston.

## Bay State Notes

The proceedings of the Massachusetts state convention, held May 28th, having been endorsed by the branches with but few dissenting votes, the old state committee was duly dissolved and the new one installed on July 8th. It may interest the Massachusetts comrades to know what motions there were dissenting votes. Under a misapprehension as to the nature of the question, 30 votes were cast against the motion that no one should be nominated by branches for any municipal office unless he had been a member of the party for at least six months prior to his nomination. The convention decided to leave it to the option of each branch; and the question came upon endorsing this action of the convention,

## INTERNATIONAL SKETCHES

## II. Martinelli's Marriage

Everybody in our circle knew Martinelli, but very few knew the great event of his life. That is why only those few understood him. There being no longer any harm in divulging his secret, I propose to let you all into it without much further ado.

As his name would sufficiently indicate, Martinelli was an Italian. Towards the beginning of the eighties he had settled in the northwestern part of that monster town which is so fatal to despotism, weak lungs and architectural symmetry under the name of London.

It was in the old Communist Workingmen's Educational Club, then located in Rose street, Soho Square, and founded in 1849 by Marx and Engels, that I made his acquaintance. He was a tall, broadshouldered, well-proportioned man 32 years old, the owner of the most expressive black eyes in the club, and a moustache which could not be duplicated very easily anywhere outside a French military haunt.

He came to London from Switzerland, where he had studied medicine, practised socialism, offended against the law, and was expelled nominally on account of a row in which he had got involved, but in reality because he was a Socialist who obtruded his ideas on the people, much to the chagrin of the peace-loving philistine.

Thanks to his great linguistic attainments, he soon succeeded in getting, or rather in giving a good many lessons. Were it not for his love of luxuries which went to the length of actually possessing a piano—an unheard of thing among bachelors in our midst in those days—he would have been able to live pretty comfortably, and to present a respectable appearance in the matter of dress. As it was, he was always hard up, and sartorially what a feminine cockney of the leisured class would have called "a fright." His overcoat, a garment ever on duty during all the four seasons of the year, looked as if it had never known better days, was several inches shorter than his frock-coat, and just a shade less shabby; while his trousers, undersized, threadbare and terribly bagging at the knee, seemed to be longing for the cast-off clothes heap, their last resting place, and possibly, also, their original home.

I feel greatly tempted to describe his other articles of apparel, but space and a sense of proportion forbid it. The truth is that I only mention them on account of their close association to a fact, soon to be stated, which forms the keynote of the whole narrative.

Martinelli's negligence in dressing was due not so much to atrophy of the purse as to the circumstance that he had gradually developed into a confirmed woman-hater. A persistent rumor was current among us to the effect that the Italian, while still in his native country, had fallen in love with a charming young lady, had been rejected, and, like many others, in a similar plight, had resolved never again to have anything more to do with the fair but cruel sex.

\* \* \*

One summer evening in 1881 or 1882, I forgot which, a miracle occurred. On the lounge in Martinelli's "parlor"—he occupied a suite of two rooms, the other one serving as a combined library and bed-room—was seated a real woman, and a young one to boot. It is true she was there in the company of her brother; all the same the thing was unprecedented in the annals of the Italian's domestic establishment, and would probably not have been credited on anything short of an affidavit by a trusted eye-witness.

And yet there she was, as large as life, an unmistakable daughter of Eve, flaxen-haired, blue-eyed, as pretty as any girl with a propensity to higher mental culture ordinarily need be, and distinguished by that kind of sad, shrewd expression in the face which you may have met with in the "better class" of Irish womanhood.

Olga, however, did not hail from the Emerald Isle. She was a Russian, a native of the south of that country, as was, needless to say, her big, rather plain-faced strongly-built elder brother, who had chaperoned her into the enemy's domain.

On the table which looked unusually tidy and almost clean on that occasion, there stood a bottle containing some liquor which I will not presume to specify, being, as a temperance man, seldom able to tell with any degree of certainty cider from champagne. In the vicinity of the bottle there was an oblong half-empty paper box of cigarettes to which the two young men applied themselves at very frequent intervals.

After a pretty long talk embracing a great variety of subjects—a talk which every now and then became so very animated that the two young men spoke against time and each other—they reached the question of matrimony. That seemed to have reminded Belsky, Olga's brother, of something, and he suddenly jumped up from his seat, and said:

"I say, Martinelli! Come with me into your bed-room. I'd like to have a word with you in private!"

And turning to his sister, he added: "Olga, my soul, sit down at the piano, and while away as best you can the next 10 minutes. But, say! Don't go in for anything Wagnerian; we shall want to hear each other speak."

As she answered, saying something which Martinelli took to be the nearest approach to the English "all right!" in Russian, he realized that he had for the first time properly looked at her, as well as heard her not at all unmelodious voice.

When the two young men were alone in the book-lined bed-room, Belsky lit a fresh cigarette, and sitting down opposite the Italian, he blurted out the question:

"How old are you, Martinelli?"

The Italian was somewhat taken aback by the interrogation.

"Thirty-two," he said. "Why?"

"Never mind why," said the Russian, "just tell me something else. Are you still as firmly as ever resolved to remain single all your life?"

"What makes you ask me? But of course I am."

"Listen. Do you mean to say that you will never, absolutely never marry?"

"You are getting tiresome, my friend. You ought to know me by this time, and I should not have to inform you, of all men in the world, that I shun petticoats as I would the devil—"

"Not so loud," Belsky interrupted him, "my sister can hear you."

The Italian looked annoyed, and said in an undertone:

"I could almost hate you for bringing her here. You might have known better."

"I trust you will have patience with me, for I mean to go a little further in my questioning."

"Then do it quick, and let us change the subject."

"Listen. What guarantee have you against meeting one of these fine days a woman who will by force of — who will, in short, set to naught all your resolutions?"

"I am love-proof, my lad," said Martinelli, a smile playing on his lips for the first time that evening.

"I think, I understand," said Belsky, also smiling, "but I would not be prying into your secrets. Anyhow, you are certain that the blind little trickster will never come near your heart? Are you?"

"You are becoming a most intolerable nuisance! How many times shall I tell you that such a thing as marriage, or love is utterly out of the question in my case!"

"Keep your wool on, my boy! I am glad to hear you say so. It proves to me that I really knocked at the right door."

Belsky took a puff at his cigarette, and then said in measured tones, pronouncing with studied distinctness each and every syllable:

"Now then, since you are so very certain that you will for ever remain a bachelor, do me a favor and marry my sister."

Martinelli burst out laughing; his whole body was convulsed, and one of the last three buttons on his waistcoat jumped off with a bound, and vanished behind a volume of history on the opposite shelf. He had not laughed like that for years. He was almost hysterical.

When Belsky at last saw his friend in his normal state again, he turned to him and said:

"Come, come! I beg of you don't laugh. The matter is very serious. Besides you misunderstand me entirely. I do not wish to saddle you with a wife—"

"No one can, my dear boy."

"Don't interrupt me. I am not such a fool—Drunk? No. Not that either. All I want you to do is to marry my sister both at the Italian consul's, and in church. Keep quiet, will you? We can procure a special license which will enable you to become her legal husband in three days. At the consul's things may get protracted a few days more, but everything could be settled inside of a week. Now don't stare at me as if I were mad. I will explain it to you."

Belsky tried to take another whiff, but his cigarette being extinguished, he gave it up, and proceeded as follows:

"Listen. Eight years ago Olga left Russia to avoid certain deportation to Siberia. She, then 16 years old, had committed the terrible crime of allowing a locally well-known nihilist to use her address for receiving letters by mail from St. Petersburg. She came to Switzerland, studied at Berne, while you were at Zurich, and is now a full-fledged M. D. She must go back to Russia where she will have to pass another examination and settle down somewhere as a physician. She may not do that either. It all depends—Give us a light, will you? So. Thanks. It all depends. Anyhow go she must, and for a reason which I am not at liberty to state, apart from her old offence, she cannot go to Russia under her own name, and will only be safe as Signora Martinelli. As such she can in case of need appeal to the Italian Ambassador. In short, you must go through the ceremony of marriage for the sake of — I must say no more. Well?"

Martinelli walked silently up and down the room a few times, then he said:

"But supposing she wishes to get married, what then?"

"Why, she destroys the marriage certificate, and becomes Miss Olga Belsky once more."

"And further supposing—Martinelli went on half grinning, half smiling—"I come and assert my rights?"

"You will never know where she is as long as you live. You won't see me again either."

After a few moments' pause the Italian came up to Belsky and said:

"I think I will do it."

"And he did.

About a week elapsed since the conversation above recorded had taken place. At Liverpool Street Station in London a small group of people had assembled around Olga Belsky and her brother. The train was to leave for Harwich at 8 o'clock. It was about half past 7.

"Do you think Martinelli will come to say good-bye to me?" said Olga, turning to her brother.

The young man shook his head, and she went on:

"I never saw such a bear in all my born days. He was as kind to me as possible. He provided me with every comfort during the whole week. He put both his rooms at my disposal, himself sleeping out. He never came into the house but to bring something he fancied I might need. And all the time he hardly looked at me and only once wished me good morning."

Belsky was on the point of making some remarks when Martinelli appeared on the scene. He, however, no sooner espied Olga than he found he wanted an evening paper. The news-stand was close at hand, but it took him quite a while to get what he needed, and when he at last came back, Olga was already on the train, taking leave of her friends, and shaking hands with them through the open window of the compartment.

The train was to start in a few minutes and the guard locked the door. At that moment Martinelli, looking like one just aroused from his sleep, hurried up to Olga, took her hand, bowed, and before she could inter a word, disappeared. Then the train went off, and the little group dispersed.

I met him again some four or five years later, in the fall of 1886.

The man had undergone a complete transformation. He looked ghastly pale, the lustre had gone from his eyes, his tall figure was bent, and his outward appearance even more neglected than years ago.

It was at his house that I saw him. We spent a few hours together, had a long conversation, in which he participated only to the extent of saying "yes" or "no."

"I was on the point of going. He beckoned me to a chair, sat down at the piano and played a mournful Russian tune. His rendering was so peculiarly touching, that I was moved to tears.

I opened the door to go.

"Stay a minute!" said he. "Do you remember that little meeting at Liverpool Street Station, when—she left?"

"By the way," said I, "did you ever hear from her?"

"No," said he, "and—just fancy! I have loved her madly ever since."

And he sobbed like a child.

M. Winchesky.

## The Social Democrats

The last issue of the Social Democrat Herald, the organ of the Social Democratic party, announces the removal of its office of publication to this city. Its increasing circulation and consequent widening field of labor is given as the reason for this change, and a glance at its columns gives evidence that the Social Democratic party is steadily increasing its membership. Recently the organized Socialists of Texas voted by referendum to bodily come under the banner of the Social Democrats.

The significance of this action on the part of the Socialists of Texas is that the Socialist movement in the United States is becoming Americanized.

While it has not been finally determined by the organization, it is a safe prediction to make that the Social Democrats will be in the field with a complete ticket at the next presidential election, and it is just about as certain that Mr. Eugene V. Debs will head the ticket. Mr. Debs has toured the country for more than a year now, speaking in all of the larger cities and many of the lesser ones. Those who have met Mr. Debs personally or have heard him speak need not be told that wherever he goes he makes fast and sure friends, and though his tour of the United States has not been heralded by the press, as was the remarkable meteoric shoot of Mr. Bryan, in the last presidential campaign, it is not exaggeration to say that Mr. Debs has made more converts to Socialism than did Mr. Bryan to the Democratic party, and when the polls close on the political struggle of 1900 there need be no surprise, expressed if it is found that the Social Democrats are a strong third in the race, and will have to be considered in all future political calculations.—Chicago Federalist.

*Are you a Socialist? What are you doing for Socialism? Every Socialist should be up and doing night and day, doing something to advance the cause. What are you doing? Are you bearing your share of the burden? Your share is to get at least one new subscriber to THE HERALD every week.*

Martinelli walked silently up and down the room a few times, then he said:

"But supposing she wishes to get married, what then?"

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